CLAIMS

- 1. A method for preventing and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, neuropathy or a disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration, which comprises parenteral administration of an effective amount of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof to a mammal.
- 10 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the disease to be treated is neurodegenerative disease.
- 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the amount per dose in the parenteral administration is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.
 - 4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is stroke.
 - 5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is cerebral infarction.

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- 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the parenteral administration is intravenous administration.
 - 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the intravenous administration is continuous administration.
- 30 8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the continuous administration is infusion bag administration.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the dose of parenteral administration per once a day during an administration period of 1 day to 100 days is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.

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- 10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the administration period is from 1 day to 10 days.
- 10 11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the administration period is 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days or 7 days.
 - 12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the administration period is 7 days.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is within a range of about 2 mg to about 12 mg.

- 20 14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 2 mg, about 4 mg, about 6 mg, about 8 mg, about 10 mg or about 12 mg.
- 15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the dose per 1 25 kg of body weight of a patient is about 4 mg or about 8 mg.
 - 16. The method according to claim 1, which is a method for inhibition of S-100 β increase.
- 30 17. A method for inhibition of S-100 β increase, which comprises parenterally administering to a mammal an effective amount of

- (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof.
- 18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the amount per dose in the parenteral administration is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.
 - 19. The method according to claim 17, wherein the parenteral administration is intravenous administration.
- 10 20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the dose of parenteral administration per once a day during an administration period of 1 day to 100 days is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.
- 15 21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is within a range of about 2 mg to about 12 mg.
- 22. A parenterally administered agent for preventing and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, a neuropathy or a disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration, which comprises (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof.
- 23. Use of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof for the
 25 manufacture of a parenterally administered agent for preventing
 and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, a neuropathy or a
 disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration.
- 24. A method for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction
 30 which comprises parenterally administering to a mammal an
 effective amount of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof

in combination with an effective amount of a tissue plasminogen activator.

- 25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the dose of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 4 mg or about 8 mg, and the dose of the tissue plasminogen activator per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 0.6 mg or about 0.9 mg.
- 10 26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the administration is started within 3 hours after onset of the cerebral infarction.
 - 27. A parenterally administered agent for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction which comprises (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof in combination with a tissue plasminogen activator.

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- 28. Use of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof in combination with a tissue plasminogen activator for the manufacture of a parenterally administering agent for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction.
 - 29. The method according to claim 1, 17 or 24, wherein (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is used.
 - 30. The agent according to claim 22 or 27, wherein (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is comprised.
- 31. The use according to claim 23 or 28, wherein 30 (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is used.

32. A method for treating cerebral infarction, which comprises continuous administration of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid intravenously using infusion bag at a dose of about 4 mg or about 8 mg per 1 kg of body weight during administration period for 7 days.

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